

**TLR1 Antibody**  
**Goat Polyclonal Antibody**  
**Catalog # ABV10325****Specification**

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**TLR1 Antibody - Product Information**

Application	WB, E
Primary Accession	<a href="#">Q15399</a>
Reactivity	Human
Host	Goat
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Goat IgG
Calculated MW	90291

**TLR1 Antibody - Additional Information****Gene ID** 7096**Application & Usage****Western blotting (1:200-1000) and ELISA (1:100-500). However, the optimal concentrations should be determined individually.****Other Names**

Toll-like Receptor 1

**Target/Specificity**

TLR1

**Antibody Form**

Liquid

**Appearance**

Colorless liquid

**Formulation**

100 µl antigen affinity purified goat polyclonal antibody in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) containing 50% glycerol, 1% BSA, and 0.02% thimerosal.

**Handling**

The antibody solution should be gently mixed before use.

**Reconstitution & Storage**

-20 °C

**Background Descriptions****Precautions**

TLR1 Antibody is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

## TLR1 Antibody - Protein Information

**Name** TLR1

**Synonyms** KIAA0012

### Function

Participates in the innate immune response to microbial agents. Specifically recognizes diacylated and triacylated lipopeptides. Cooperates with TLR2 to mediate the innate immune response to bacterial lipoproteins or lipopeptides (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/21078852" target="\_blank">21078852</a>). Forms the activation cluster TLR2:TLR1:CD14 in response to triacylated lipopeptides, this cluster triggers signaling from the cell surface and subsequently is targeted to the Golgi in a lipid-raft dependent pathway (PubMed:<a href="http://www.uniprot.org/citations/16880211" target="\_blank">16880211</a>). Acts via MYD88 and TRAF6, leading to NF-kappa-B activation, cytokine secretion and the inflammatory response.

### Cellular Location

Cell membrane; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Cytoplasmic vesicle, phagosome membrane {ECO:0000250|UniProtKB:Q9EPQ1}; Single-pass type I membrane protein. Membrane raft. Golgi apparatus. Note=Does not reside in lipid rafts before stimulation but accumulates increasingly in the raft upon the presence of the microbial ligand. In response to triacylated lipoproteins, TLR2:TLR1 heterodimers are recruited in lipid rafts, this recruitment determine the intracellular targeting to the Golgi apparatus.

### Tissue Location

Ubiquitous. Highly expressed in spleen, ovary, peripheral blood leukocytes, thymus and small intestine

## TLR1 Antibody - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

## TLR1 Antibody - Images

## TLR1 Antibody - Background

The TLR (toll-like receptors) family of proteins are characterized by a highly conserved Toll homology (TH) domain, which is essential for Toll-induced signal transduction. TLR1, as well as the other TLR family members, are type I transmembrane receptors that characteristically contain an extracellular domain consisting of several leucine-rich regions along with a single cytoplasmic Toll/IL-1R-like domain. TLR2 and TLR4 are activated in response to lipopolysaccharide (LPS) stimulation, which results in the activation and translocation of NFkB and suggests that these receptors are involved in mediating inflammatory responses. Expression of TLR receptors is highest in peripheral blood leukocytes, macrophages, and monocytes. TLR6 is highly homologous to TLR1,

sharing greater than 65% sequence identity, and, like other members of TLR family, it induces NF $\kappa$ B signaling upon activation.